Beckham Ne

Beckham, Oct. 27.- In
this morning are that the
e some rain in the nea
is badly needed.

Mrs. C. D. Drinkard,
cr'cially ill for a few wee
covering slowly, and is abl
around in the house. She s
before last with her son a
ter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs.
Drinkard, who live at the

T. R. Martin, Jr., of
had an old-fashioned corn
last Thursday night.

The Womans' Missionar
of Trinity church met la
day with Mrs. R. B. Mart
good attendance.

Rachel Ann, the fif cen
daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
tin, who was quite sick
is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashby M
dinner guests Sunday of
Mrs. Len Martin. Mr. an
D. Carson and two daugh
guests in this home Sund

Mrs. Lillie Drinkard, w
nearly two weeks in Lyn
turned to her home Satur

Lynchburg she attend
sessions of the Virginia C

Mr. and Mrs. Russell M
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Martin,
Coleman, of Colony, were
Martin's corn shucking.

Marvin Drinkard, atte
the Colony, was a guest
ter, Mrs. Len Martin last

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. M
dinner guests Sunday of
Martin.

"A good many from th
home demonstration club
the Oakville- Trinity
day at Oakville last Frid
and greatly enjoyed the

Evergreen Personals

Evergreen, Oct. 27.- A
Grand spent Sunday n
night with Miss Louise

Mrs. Kate Kirtz and
were Sunday guests of
Garland.

Mrs. L. L. Stewar', w
sick for the past two
greving.

We are glad to hear
Dora Neil, who has been
to be up in her room.
her daughter, Mrs. H.

Mrs. Herbert Smith, o
ton spent last Monday
Isabell Ransom and Mrs.
of Appomattox. Mrs. Sm
turned to her home in
after a week's stay wi
ents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J
Mrs. Warriner is sick
ing.

Miss Phyl's Harvey
ner guest Sunday of
Warriner.

Vera Brie

Vera, Oct. 28.- Mr.
nault, of Gladstone
ing for the past wee
of Mr. and Mrs. R
Mrs. F. J. Germaine,
T. H. Robertson and
Abbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbi
week-end with Mr.
Coleman.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B.
Emily Chernault and
Abbitt spent Sunday
Mr. and Mrs. Murray

Mr. and Mrs. J. J.
baby spent Sunday
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred

Mrs. R. H. Colem
Robertson and Mrs. F
spent Tuesday with
bitt.

Mr. Sadie Covin
va Covington spent
Mrs. D. N. Roberts

Mr. and Mrs. Kie
baby, of Lynchburg
with Mr. and Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. B.
Sunday with Mr. a
Jenkins.

Lea Cherry
week-end with her

Oakville

Oakville, Oct. 2
Robert Hale and
George Perdieu a
the guests of Mr.
Marks Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. Nar
Miss Cl-o Reynol
home of Mr. and
bitt Sunday P. M

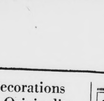
You will find Ap
good place to mark
produce.

Appomattox is

Simple Decorations Provide Originality To Christmas Table

To the homemaker who is worried about the expense of Christmas decorations, here are a few new and inexpensive ways of adding originality to the Christmas table:

Try red or blue cellophane over a white table cloth. Cellophane will not discolor the cloth as will some colored papers.



Paste various-sized stars to the white cloth. Or, paste cutouts of Santa, reindeer, candles, holly sprays, etc.

Use a ribbon of gold or silver paper down the center of the table.

When an even number of guests are to be seated at the table, you might confine the evergreen and floral arrangement to one end of the table, father at the other, with the guests seated at the sides.

Imagine the charm added by serving a few tiny bells along the hem of the cloth so that when the guests move there is a sound of tinkling.

Down the center you might arrange a row of candles of different heights.

Various strange figures may be made from fruits, nuts and gum drops. A large prune stuffed with a marshmallow, with a raisin for a head and almonds for feet, makes a penguin.

An attractive Santa may be made from an apple. Use a big red apple for the body, a marshmallow for a head, and cloves for eyes and nose. Two skewers can be used for legs, which are covered with cotton batting. Cotton is also used for a belt, whiskers, hair and for covering short pieces of wire inserted as arms. A little red cap is made from pieces of tissue paper secured to the marshmallow with a pin. A thicker skewer is inserted at the rear to give Santa a three-point landing.

Amusing gumdrop trees may be made from wire or natural twigs.

Berry Contain Good Candle Wax

Growing in the sandy soil from Alaska to Florida is a shrub known as the Bayberry. The branches are thickly beset with gray, wax-giving berries. In early Colonial days animal fats were rather scarce, so that the children gathered these berries for making candles. Today, the lighting of Bayberry candles on Christmas eve is a custom the country over.

These candles are more brittle and less greasy than those made from tallow. They are a translucent green, and when the flame is extinguished, the resulting odor is as sweet and pungent as incense.

In the event that some may want to make their own candles, here are directions:

Cover the berries with water and boil for an hour. The oil comes to the top but it is often soiled with leaves and small twigs, so it should be strained through a cloth. When this wax becomes cold, it will form a cake at the top of the water. It should be heated again, preparatory to molding the candles. If you have candle molds you will, of course, use them, if not, you may fasten several wicks to a piece of wood which can be dipped into the hot wax, using a tall container of small diameter. Each coat should chill and become hard before dipping again, and the dipping should continue until the desired diameter is obtained.

Celebrations Mark Christmas in China

In China the Christmas festival among Christians is known as Sheng Dan Jieh, the Holy Birth Festival. This celebration has gradually pen etrated inland.

Various paper decorations and evergreens adorn the churches and homes. Paper chains are made of green, red, yellow and blue and are suspended in interlocking festoons from the ceiling. On the walls also are large posters are hung. Or there are elaborate characters meaning peace and joy. .

No candles are used, but the trees are decorated with paper flowers, colored paper chains and cotton snowflakes.

There is usually an early service. The church is kept dark except for lanterns carried by the worshippers. Carolers wend their way along the road before dawn, singing the Chinese words to such melodies as "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing." The service consists of reading the Christmas message from the Bible, music, dramatization of the manger scene, and an offering for the poor.

Gifts are distributed to the children. The packages contain such things as tangerines, peanuts, pretty picture cards (some of these card sent from America), candy and western lead pencils.

Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

Manhattan Novelette: Witty, jolly, seemingly never ruffled at anything that may happen, he is always surrounded by friends no matter where he goes. His business ventures have been so successful that though only a little past 50, he retired, a wealthy man, some years ago. He is very fond of children, and sons and daughters of his associates are so fond of him that they call him "uncle." Nevertheless, his friends look on him as a born bachelor, one in whose life romance has never entered. As fall comes, he leaves New York and does not return for two weeks or more. When he gets back, for a little while, he seems depressed, then his spirits return. Only a very few of his friends know that once a year he journeys to the West—to lay a bouquet of white roses on the grave of the girl who died 25 years ago on the day before she was to have become his bride.

* * *

Reunion: At ten o'clock in the morning, three men of the sea, two British and one American marine, met by appointment in Schrafft's restaurant in Times square and after touching glasses, had a whisky hour. The American marine, Ted Annenberg, had met one of the Britishers, Ian B. Rhodes, twice before—once in Shanghai and once in Australia. After the toast, they related experiences since the last meeting. Annenberg recounted the bombing of the Panay and then some happenings in Spain in 1936. Rhodes, wearing a beard which seems to be a mark of British survivors of marine disasters, told of the sinking of H.M.S. Cashmere at Crete. The third member of the party, Edgar S. Everest, also had a contribution—two ships had been shot from under him in the Mediterranean, H.M.S. Warspite and H.M.S. Valiant.

* * *

Busy: Whenever I hear a remark about the easy lives led by actresses and actors who can sleep until late in the afternoon and then are on stage only a little more than two hours eight times a week, I think of Lucia Segor, whose latest appearance is as the souvenir-hunting grandmother in "The Male The Merrier." In addition to playing that part, Miss Segor is also understudy for both Josephine Hull and Jean Adair in "Arsenic and Old Lace." So before she can go on nights for her part in the new play, she has to see whether she will be needed in the one that has been running all these months. As a result, she has an understudy in "The More the Merrier" ready to take over at a moment's notice. On yes, she also has to report for "Arsenic and Old Lace" rehearsals once a week which means rising in the early hours.

* * *

Experience: A friend reports that when he was in Havana during the summer, he noticed a fellow passenger stepping, not pennies but half dollars to native divers. Inquiry developed that he was Miguelito Valdes, vocal soloist with Xavier Cugat's orchestra. It seems that Senor Valdes, in his youth, made his living by singing for tourists along Havana's Prado and diving for coins tossed from ships. Hence his liberality when he went back to visit. Incidentally, here's the way Valdes says it is done: You dive under the coin and look for it. Don't grab because the pressure from his spirits return. Only a very few of his friends know that once a year he journeys to the West—to lay a bouquet of white roses on the grave of the girl who died 25 years ago on the day before she was to have become his bride.

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* * *

Odd: One of New York's strange sights is the line-up of tanned, husky young men at the Biltmore coffee bar ordering and drinking—milk or orangeade. They are visitors of our huge transport planes killing time before taking off on scheduled flights, as they can't touch liquor or beer for 12 hours before flying.

* * *

Remarks: Peter Van Steeden observes that women's clothes may be extreme but never to extremities . . . Billy Mills asserts that some married men yawn because that's the only chance they get to open their mouths . . . Phil Spitalny holds that while women may talk a side issue at the Creation, she's the whole works now . . . Bill Brown holds that many drama critics believe that the play's the thing.

* * *

End Piece: I chuckled at the observation James Sullivan of Corona made as he scanned some cables from overseas: "If Hitler takes Ireland he can't blame anyone but himself."

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

Boy Pedals 2,200 Miles

FAIRHAVEN, MASS.—When Harvey Poznack, 15, of Fairhaven set out on his bicycle to see his grandmother in St. Louis he made the 2,200-mile trip at the rate of 120 miles a day.

Slight Error in Check: Just Million Too Much

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — John Hodge, Sangamon county rural rehabilitation director, found out how it feels to be a millionaire—but only for a few hours. Hodge went to a Springfield bank to cash a cashier's check for $2.50. When he examined the check a few hours later he found it was made out for $1,000,200.

Smuggling Is Down; Cattle Rustling Up

Patrol on Canadian Border Has New Problem.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—No more are narcotics and gem smugglers the quarry of the United States customs patrol on the Canadian border, but instead cattle rustlers.

Usually considered only a problem in the badlands of the Southwest, the detection of cattle smugglers is an important job. The reason is that often the stock are infected with Bangs disease, which the United States is trying to stamp out to protect domestic herds.

"The war in Europe undoubtedly has cut down on smuggling of all types, including precious stones," explained Capt. Archie Denner, in charge of one of the largest territories in patrol jurisdiction, from Lake Champlain to Cape Vincent.

"Reduction of duties on most precious stones has been another factor in ending smuggling of that type. Narcotics smuggling today is virtually nonexistent.

"Smuggling is down. Smugglers are discouraged that it doesn't pay in the long run."

This condition contrasts with prohibition days when smugglers were busy night and day and often could get only 10 hours sleep a week.

The most sensational smuggling case along the northern border recently was an attempt in June, 1940, to carry $40,000 in silver fox furs across the line at Detroit. The plot failed and the pelts were seized.

Silver fox is the only fur with a heavy duty now, according to Denner.

Standards for the men of the patrol are kept high. They must stay in top condition and be excellent pistol shots. Teams from the local service have won many trophies for their marksmanship.

Bear Bags Boat; Killed With Oar After a Battle

BINGHAM, MAINE.—Game Warden Fletcher Hale reported a wilderness battle in which bruin won and a woman slew a belligerent bear with no other weapons than a pair of oars and a hunting knife.

The battle was fought Saturday on isolated Clear Pond, near Pleasant Ridge, where Mr. and Mrs. Earl Howes, and Ernest and Clarence Andrews, all of Madison, were fishing.

The bear, according to Hale, burst through the ice on the shore of the lake and spied the fishing party in a small boat. Splashing through the shallows, the bear lunged at the occupants.

The men snatched oars and pounded the animal, which ripped a gash in Howe's hand. The bear, Hale said, then attempted to tow the boat ashore, but a blow with an oar stunned it. The coup de grace was administered with a hunting knife.

Airport Is Sinking in Spots; Experts Puzzled

NEW YORK.—New York's municipal airport, officially known as La-Guardia field, is slowly sinking in some vitally important spots and no one appears to know when it is going to stop.

This was admitted by Maj. Elmer Henderson, commissioner of airports, and Joseph A. Meehan, chief engineer, who described means by which the $1,500,000 administration building, nerve center of "the biggest and busiest airport in the world," is being prevented from sinking farther by being filled in portions of Flushing bay that sometimes sink a large part of the airport. Cracks started to appear on the building several months ago.

The problem is not confined to the administration building. Major Henderson said some of the runways are now from a half inch to a full inch lower than they were when the airport was opened early in the summer of 1939.

Thankful Land Owner Repays County's Bounty

MOBILE, ALA. — Flabbergasted was the word for the county board of roads and bridges here when it received this letter from Joseph E. Crete.

"My land was so poor it wouldn't even grow cactus, but when you put that bridge through it, those 10 acres became the richest plot in the whole county, thanks to a combination grocery store and filling station I have erected.

"Enclosed you will find a check for $142.22, which you will please have credited to the county's road and bridge fund. This sum represents 1 per cent of the unearned increment and my appreciation for the service the county has done me."

This Policeman Not Overawed by Rank

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—A brave man, Police Investigator C. A. Dotson of San Antonio, When Sergt. John Chambers, a superior officer, became involved in an accident while on duty driving a police car, Dotson arrested Chambers and booked him for negligent collision. He booked the other driver, too.

Huge Warplane Put on Display

New Ship Capable of Flying To Europe and Return Without Refueling.

BALTIMORE.—A giant air battleship, the largest flying boat in the world, was shown to the public for the first time recently at the Middle River plant of the Glenn L. Martin company.

Weighing 140,000 pounds, the four-engined ship is capable of flying from this country far into the interior of Europe and back without refueling. Built for navy service it is in many respects a counterpart of the army's recently completed B-19 bomber. It has a wingspread of 200 feet and towers more than 50 feet above the floor of the huge navy bay where workmen were conducting a complicated series of tests prior to putting the plane into the water this autumn.

Took Year in Building.

Now designated simply as the Martin 170, the ship has been under construction for 12 months.

Secured by officials of the Martin plant and navy technicians, newspaper men were allowed to see the craft as it lay in its massive steel testing rig. Studded with gauges, hydraulic jacks, heavy weights and thousands of delicate instruments, the huge plane was undergoing strains which were said to be 60 per cent greater than any it likely will have to encounter under actual operating conditions.

Its four 2,000-horsepower motors, power-driven gun turrets, cannons, and machine guns and interior fittings are still to be added. It is expected that the flying boat will be launched within six weeks and after flight tests will be turned over to the navy.

First Prove Worth.

The Martin 170, an official of the company said, was an experimental model and would have to prove its military worth before others were ordered. Already there had been some criticism, he said, on the ground that the enormous investment which the plane represented might be destroyed in a few seconds of battle.

Although the navy is not releasing yet details of the armament to be installed, it was disclosed that the hull of the Martin 170, which is 107 feet long, was designed to carry power-driven turrets, gun emplacements and machine-gun blisters to protect the craft from every possible angle of attack.

No estimate of the speed of the plane was given.

Explosive Rivets Will Speed Airplane Building

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Explosive rivets are a latest contribution to America's booming airplane industry.

The new rivet is the answer to aviation's problem of speedily fastening sections of all-metal airplanes where points to be riveted are accessible from only one side. And there are many such points in the modern airship.

Du Pont explosive department started work on the idea of explosive rivets in 1939 and purchased patent rights. The experimental program was conducted at the company's eastern laboratory at Repauno, N. J. The rivets were tested by the army and navy last fall.

Du Pont executives revealed that one workman may install 15 to 20 rivets a minute, once they are in place. Other so-called "blind" fasteners can be set only at a rate of two to four a minute by skilled workmen.

Red Scientist, Defying Nazi Army, Finds Death

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Harvard scientists report that a Russian astronomer, standing by his radio less than 150 miles from the invading German army, has discovered a new comet.

Dr. Fletcher Watson of Harvard said that he had learned that Astronomer G. Neujmin sighted the comet August 29 at the Pulkovo observatory in Simeis, East Crimea, east of Odessa.

With the international situation as it is, we are amazed that anyone still remains at Simeis," Watson said.

Wabash River May Lose Its Old-Time Romance

WABASH, IND.—The Wabash river, good old stand-by of many a song-writer, won't be so romantic in the near future.

Army engineers have been authorized by congress to make a detailed survey of flood control possibilities with possible erection of dikes along the river to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous 1937 Ohio valley flood. The Wabash is a tributary of the Ohio river.

War Silences London's Bells

Churches Suffer Heavily in Air Raids, but Most Carillons Escape.

LONDON.—Londoners, who have a historic affection for their church bells, are keeping careful count of the air-raid damage to the city churches and their carillons. The record can be read between the lines of the ancient nursery rhyme about London's churches:

"Oranges and lemons say the bells of St. Clemens."

The blitz finally caught up with the bells of St. Clement Dane, in the Strand. They were to have been buried in sand for the duration of the war to save their gay nursery rhyme peal for posterity. As they lay in the porch awaiting removal an incendiary bomb fired the church. Now only the walls remain. The bells lie in debris. Some may never peal again.

Claim of St. Martin's Bells.

"You owe me five farthings, say the bells of St. Martin."

Maybe they will go on collecting their debts for years yet, the bells of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, at Trafalgar square. A bomb hit the church and damaged the crypt early in the blitz, but the bells are still intact.

"When will you pay me? say the bells of Old Bailey."

The bells of St. Sepulchre, opposite the Old Bailey, scene of England's gravest criminal trials, once had a grim task. Its bell tolled as a death knell for murderers condemned to the gallows. The central criminal court of the Old Bailey has been hit three times, but St. Sepulchre's bell has escaped so far.

"When I grow rich, say the bells of Shoreditch."

The Actors church, St. Leonard's, mother church of Shoreditch, still has its bells. It has another distinction in its official register, which records the death in 1588 of Thomas Carn, aged 207. The present church was built in 1740.

"When will that be? say the bells of Stepney."

Incendiaries burned holes in the roof of St. Dunstan's Stepney, known since the Fifteenth century as the parish church of all those who go to sea. Bomb blasts broke the windows.

Great Bell of Bow.

"I do not know! says the great bell of Bow."

The most famous of all London church bells are those of St. Mary-le-Bow, which once sounded the city's nine o'clock curfew. For centuries the hallmark of a Londoner was that he be born within reach of the Bow bells.

The A.R.P. was overjoyed with the results. The suggestion was advanced that whole populations be put through the experiment to make them "immune, through familiarity, to fear caused by air raid noises."

Use Nazi Films.

This is a psychological principle underlying a visual experiment now being run by the government's motion-picture houses in various parts of the country. A film, said to have been captured from the Nazis, purporting to show the German campaign against Russia and all the terrors of war clearly set forth, is being shown to harden the population.

The Germans are said to hope for the opposite effect — morale-breaking.

This first air-raid experiment was conducted in the vaults of the Church of England Temperance society's home for treatment of people suffering from neuroses.

Some of these patients underwent the experiment, and there also were people brought in from nearby homes and the countryside.

"The theory is," said the A.R.P., "that you can accustom yourself to anything. And the things you know do not frighten like the unknown."

Harden Britons To Bomb Sho

Stage Experiment in W With Sound Effects a Genuine Attack.

LONDON.—Workers, children bomb-shocked neurotics were led to dark and cold bomb-like vaults London recently, and, in one of the most horrible experiments of the war, were exposed to an artificial blitz bombing calculated to be exactly as terrifying as the real thing.

Air-raid precaution physicians conducted the experiment with a view to preparing Britain for things to come in the fifth winter which government leaders have predicted will bring air raids perhaps worse than those of last year.

Wide-eyed, expecting anything the subjects of the test huddled together as they were led underground. Some clutched the hands of others. A switch was thrown and there began a terrible sound, the raw reproduction of air-raid noises.

The noise, nothing concocted in sounds-effects studio, was the real thing, recorded during one of London's worst raids last year.

Screaming sirens in a sinking and rising wail filled the vault with ominous notes. Presently there would Bang! went the guns. The drone of bombers was heard overhead.

Sounds Swell in Dark.

The sounds swelled in the dark vault. The guns kept banging. Then big bombs burst. The guns kept up. More bombs. Then the crackle of flames. Next clanging fire engines added their noise, the other sounds continuing.

The experimenters, fearing lest they try their subjects to too hard, softened the sounds momentarily to see how the people were standing the realistic reproduction.

No one was crying out. The beam of a flash light around the room, revealed drawn faces and frightened eyes. But no one was swooning. The experimenters stepped up the amplification.

Pandemonium broke loose. To the awful accompaniment were added walls and screams, and the shouted orders of wardens and firefighters and doctors.

After this climax the noises gradually died out. At the all clear the people were led from the vaults.

The physicians questioned those who had been through it. It was terrifying, they agreed, but by and large they were glad for having been through it.

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G'rl Gets Gun to Scare Boy, Wounds Him Fatally

SAN FRANCISCO.—Nine-year-old David Henry Antolini died of gunshot wounds today because he wanted to look at some "funny looks" which Barbara Ortega, nine, didn't want him to see.

David and four small-boy companions called on Barbara yesterday and asked permission to look at the books they knew she had.

"Get out," Barbara said. "My daddy has got two guns and if you don't get out, I'll shoot."

The fourth-grade schoolgirl went to a closet and returned with a double-barreled shotgun. She pointed it at David, standing nearest. There was an explosion, the force of the blast throwing the weapon from Barbara's hands. David fell, and the other boys ran.

"I didn't think it was loaded," Barbara whimpered. "I just wanted to scare him."

Fate and 12 Policemen Frown on a Motorist

PHILADELPHIA. — Fate stacked the cards against Raymond Nutter, who passed a street car on the wrong side.

Who should be getting off the street car but a dozen patrolmen.

They all blew him down, and with such volume all traffic stopped dead at the busy intersection.

The patrolmen took Nutter to the station house, where he was pronounced drunk—and unlucky.

Wage Increases Above Expenses

Living Cost Up 7½ Per Cent, Factory Pay 32 Per Cent in Two Years.

WASHINGTON.—Food prices and the cost of living have reached their highest point in 10 years under the impact of the armament effort, but accompanying rise in weekly earnings of factory workers has been more than kept pace with climbing prices, government economists say.

Records of the bureau of labor statistics show that the cost of living has gone up 7½ per cent since the start of the war in Europe, but in the same period average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries have increased 32 per cent.

This is contrary to the experience of the first two years after the first World war broke out. In 1914-16 living costs jumped 14 per cent, but wages did not keep pace with the increase.

Today, economists pointed out, the situation is different. Unemployment is now at a minimum and there are not available on wage increases of that period, but economists say that earnings lagged behind increasing costs.

All Workers Not Reached.

Despite higher earnings and wage increases, of course, have not reached all workers, and there are many persons with fixed incomes who receive no more than they did two years ago.

But in the manufacturing industries, especially in the durable goods establishments where a process of defensive production is being maintained, workers have received a substantial margin of "real wages" above and beyond the cost of living, economists say.

The rise in the cost of living is largely the story of the rise in retail food prices. The labor department's index, shows that food prices have gone up 12 per cent in the last year, 7 per cent since last March.

Government economists explain the upturn in prices by pointing to several factors operating under the force of supply and demand. Population increased consumer buying stimulated by the increases in earnings and income from an expanded industrial machine geared to production of materials of war.

Explains Rising.

Large-scale government buying for defense and lend-lease has cut supplies abroad under the lend-lease act, as China is cited. Eggs, pork, fats and oils, for example, are being sought for shipment abroad, explaining in part rising prices for those commodities.

The average cost of foods, most important item in the wage-earner's budget, economists report, will be 40 per cent higher than in the pre-war years ago.

Finds Method for Cheap Production of Chlorine

LAFAYETTE, IND.—Purdue scientists have developed a cheap process for manufacturing chlorine and sodium sulphate from sulphur and salt cake, using no electricity, was announced by the American Chemical Society.

Large quantities of chlorine are required to make the new plastic, Saran, currently under the spotlight as a defense material, to produce synthetic rubber and to manufacture explosives, two recent chemists from Columbia University pointed out to the society.

American use of sodium sulphate, also called salt cake, principally in the glass, paper and rayon industries, has doubled in the last 15 years, Prof. Arthur W. Hixson and Alvin H. Tenney said in describing the use of their new process.

"Demand now exceeds the supply."

Before the war, 40 per cent of chlorine and salt cake used in this country was imported from Germany and present methods of production require tremendous expenditures of kilowatts of electricity which is badly needed for the production of aluminum, they said.

Their method is simply to burn sulphur in air, producing sulphur dioxide gas, infiltrating this through salt and heating the resultant "simultaneously," they said, and more heat is generated by the burning sulphur than is required for the process.

Cat Pilots Up Mileage

HARPSVELL, MAINE.—Though it be two years old, "Coonie," a black-born cat owned by Mrs. L. Morgan of Harpswell, has traveled 5,000 miles. The cat is Mrs. Morgan's companion on her annual visit to and from Sarasota.

Garden Towers Attract Tourists in Michigan

ESCANABA, MICH.—More than 27,500 persons climbed Michigan's 72 lower peninsula forest warden towers during 1940, according to state conservation department figures—and surprisingly, 30 per cent of the persons who made the breath-taking climbs were women.

Visitors whose names were recorded in guest books in the towers came from 49 states and many foreign countries.

Wheelbarrow Now Is Motor Driven

Patent Issued to Inventor Of New Labor Saver

SAN FRANCISCO.—Patent 2,233,238 just issued by the U. S. bureau of patents is going to mean a lot to the sons of toil who push wheelbarrows in the nation's great construction jobs, Albert De Lucchi, holder of the patent, believes.

De Lucchi has invented and patented a motor-driven wheelbarrow and all the operator has to do is lift the handles, turn the switch and steer the wheelbarrow load.

De Lucchi's father is a contractor and Albert went into the business with him 10 years ago. He started from the bottom, and that meant pushing many a wearying load of concrete, sand or other materials, via wheelbarrow.

He watched other mechanical aids, like ditch-diggers, scraper lines and pole-setters, saving man's muscles and wondered why the age of the machine couldn't be extended to the wheelbarrow.

After a year of experiment, the 29-year-old De Lucchi produced a successful model.

De Lucchi explained there had been a motorized wheelbarrow developed previously but "the motor was in the bucket, and a lot of good that was when your bucket was full of wet concrete."

In his machine, the motor is carried between two legs of the wheelbarrow, with a chain drive to the front wheel. The fuel tank is back of the bucket and operates by gravity feed. The speed control is in the right-hand grip on the handles. The one-cylinder gasoline engine uses about one quart of fuel a day.

De Lucchi said his device can carry as much as half a ton of material up a plank to a second-story window "like a motorcycle making a hill-run."

Radio Looses Bombs of Latest Aerial Torpedo

VALLEJO, CALIF. — Army officials expressed keen interest in a strange - looking radio - controlled aerial torpedo developed by an engineer at the Mare Island Navy yard.

They watched his experiments with a six-foot working model in a field near Vallejo and recommended that he continue tests and make a full-size model. Then, it was said, he could open up a new branch of aerial warfare.

The winged torpedo, which operates on a gyroscope principle, is designed to fly at an altitude of 5,000 feet. Carrying a load of bombs, it would be set at the sending point to a power dive at terrific speed into the designated enemy target, spraying bombs over a wide area.

John Hodgdon, former professor of engineering with the United States shipping service, described the torpedo at his home after experiments which he said began 30 years ago. He said he was one of the inventors of wing flaps which aid in decreasing an plane's landing speed.

His working model, with a six-foot body, has a wingspread of eight feet and an unusually large tail assembly, about six feet across. The ship is powered with three gasoline motors.

While the torpedo might not prove critically accurate on long-distance flights, it would be highly effective in bombing large objectives, Mr. Hodgdon said.

Soda Pop Bottles Serve As Fire Extinguishers

ARCADIA, FLA.—Allan Gibson and Tommy Parker, Arcadia Boy Scouts, improvised fire extinguishers from—of all things—bottles of soda pop.

The boys were returning to their home with a load of soft drinks when they passed a man whose automobile cushions were burning briskly. Grabbing a bottle of pop and shaking it vigorously, they generated enough charged water so that when the caps were removed the liquid shot into the fire and put it out as effectively as a fire extinguisher.

Stranded Motorist Gets Help by Carrier Pigeon

WILKES-BARRE, PA. — Jesse Wright, garage owner and pigeon fancier, ran out of gasoline in the business section. He was out of money, too.

He took a carrier pigeon from a box in his stalled car, scribbled a note, tied it to the pigeon's leg and liberated the bird.

Half an hour later an attendant from Wright's garage appeared with the pigeon and five gallons of gas.

Tabby Gives Alarm, Saves Family, Dies

CHERRY FORK, OHIO.—Tabby, just a cat, died a hero.

Discovering fire in the home of its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore McKee, the cat jumped upon the bed and scratched McKee's arms until he awakened.

The McKees were hardly out of the house before Tabby collapsed.

Students Total 3,000 in Western Kansas Town

HAYS, KAN.—Half of the western Kansas city went back to school recently.

Out of the total population of 5,400, 3,000 students and 200 teachers returned to the state normal institutions which make Hays western Kansas' cultural center.

Besides the hundreds of children enrolled in the public schools, hundreds more attend Fort Hays State college, St. Joseph's college and military academy. Hays parochial school for girls, Catholic high school.

Invention Reduces Wear On Mowing Machines

TULARE, CALIF.—Elimination of wear on mowing parts of mowing machines has been achieved by Stephen Curtis of Tulare, who has designed a new type cam drive.

Curtis has replaced the standard connecting rod device with cams built to operate in a box of oil, thus doing away with virtually all vibration. The new cam drive also eliminates the noise in the mowing machines.

Appomattox Personal Items

Belgians Assail Nazi Cruelties

Cite Killing of Family and Boy Who Called Soldier 'Dirty Hun.'

NEW YORK.—Baron J. van der Elst, counsellor to the Belgian embassy in Washington, and the Belgian commercial counsellor's office, at 630 Fifth avenue, made public the text of a cable from his government in London, charging acts of cruelty and injustice against the Nazis occupying Belgium.

The cable, signed by Paul Henri Spaak, foreign minister of Belgium, presented two instances of German conduct in Belgium, with the facts presumably obtained secretly from intelligence sources inside Belgium.

The first case was that of a Belgian family of three allegedly executed because they sought to hide a British airman. The second was that of a 10-year-old Belgian boy who called a Nazi soldier a "dirty Hun" and was shot for it.

Family Put to Death.

The text of Mr. Spaak's message follows:

"In a case that came before a German military court in Brussels recently, several Belgians were accused of having given refuge to an English airman, whose machine had been shot down near Maesyck. One evening toward the end of May, a Belgian named Meltior knocked on the door of the house of the Fraipont family, in a suburb of Liege. The daughter of the family, Lucie Vis, opened the door. Meltior, telling her that he was an old friend of her mother, Constance Fraipont, asked her to give hospitality to an English airman who had made a forced landing in the neighborhood and who was there with him. The airman was not injured and hoped that, with the help of Meltior, he could avoid being taken prisoner. Lucie Vis said she would take the airman in, and her parents helped her to frustrate the search for him made by the German authorities.

"Despite the secrecy which surrounded the place where the British airman was lodged, the fact came to the knowledge of the German police, who, in the course of a search through the house, discovered him and arrested him, together with the members of the family: Lucie Vis, her mother, Constance Fraipont, and her father, Emile Fraipont, a manufacturer of Liege.

"Before the Feld Kriegsgericht [illegible] and sentenced to death [illegible] Fraipont, the mother and daughter to forced labor for life. The execution of the father took place on the 15th of July, 1941, at the Polygone de Tir, Liege.

"The second case is that of a Belgian family of three allegedly executed because they sought to hide a British airman. The second was that of a 10-year-old Belgian boy who called a Nazi soldier a "dirty Hun" and was shot for it.

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